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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 6th January, 1913.

The necessity for taking some decisive step to avoid the evils brought about by the continuously falling price of silver is daily becoming more pressing in the Far East; and warned by their late experience, we find that, of the few remaining countries that have up to this retained their silver standard, Siam and the Philippines have already made the necessary preparations for the introduction of gold. The Straits Settlements are seriously contemplating a similar step. China therefore remains as the only commercial state in the world still adhering to a discredited standard. Now the discussion under which silver labours is chronic, and proceeds from natural causes inherent in the nature of the metal, or rather the processes of its extraction. At one time almost the whole of the silver used in the world was extracted from ores containing a considerable percentage of the metal, and till a few years ago it was generally expected that when the price of silver had dropped so low as to forbid the working of these ores at a profit a term would be placed on the continual fall in the metal. The uses to which silver can be put as a precious metal are strictly limited, and have hardly increased in the same ratio as the decrease in its demand owing to the discredit cast upon it as a circulating medium. As a useful metal silver has not yet sufficiently fallen in price to permit of its coming into any seriously enhanced demand, so that the market must be looked upon as in an especially dangerous condition, with every indication of further depression till a balance can be arrived at, and silver be produced at a profitable price to the pockets of its employer.

From an entirely different cause, or

rather series of causes, silver finds itself forced on the market in quantities out of all proportion to the natural demand. These causes are partly of natural, but largely of artificial growth. Few metallic ores are raised that do not contain an appreciable quantity of silver; and the extraction of the metal from those ores has largely increased, owing to improved methods which have considerably reduced the cost of the process. It has thus become a sort of by-product in the reduction of other ores, especially lead and copper. The silver thus obtained must be placed on the market independent of price, nor can its production be controlled by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, the amount of silver sold being passed directly to the credit of the working account of the other metals. Even greater than this is the depressing effect produced by the conduct of China. Utterly ignorant of the political and economical motives swaying the more advanced nations, China foolishly made war on the whole world. In former days such a course could have had but one effect—China must have been wholly successful, or have ceased to exist as a nation. As a matter of fact China was ignominiously beaten from the very beginning of her ill-starred attempt. She had calculated on the jealousy of the nations giving her a free hand, and thought she would be permitted to carry out her object in detail. The result proved that, so far from being able to defeat the whole world, she was utterly unable to cope with any one of the more important Powers singly. She was saved from extinction by the patriotism of her two viceroys who fortunately had control of the basin of the Yangtze, and the desire of the more advanced nations to give her another trial. As a punishment for her treachery in having slaughtered in cold blood some hundreds of innocent victims, and having attempted the murder of the Ministers of the Powers at her Court she was not permitted to go scot free. China in this could not plead ignorance. In her own palmy days she had recognised the sacred character of guests and envoys, and had herself been careful when the insult was offered to herself to inflict summary punishment on the offending nation; and the justice meted out to her was but in accordance with her own principles of statecraft. Instead of suffering the punishment in person, she was, however, let off with pecuniary indemnities. These penalties required her to pay a sum of some five millions sterling per annum, a sufficiently light infliction had she only set about payment in a statesmanlike manner. Here, however, she failed, and the methods she has been adopting have only increased her troubles. Instead of throwing open her trade and endeavouring to meet her charges by opening her markets and encouraging her export trade, which would while meeting her own engagements have directly advantaged her people, she has hampered in every way her trade, with the natural consequence that she has been compelled to meet the whole by the direct export of her own circulating medium, and as she has contrary to the more politic course taken by her neighbours persisted in maintaining her own discredited silver currency, she has been throwing on the foreign markets already overstocked an amount of that metal which, in addition to the other depressing influences at work, has made it an actual drug in the markets of the world.

This is the present condition of affairs; and as China seems unable herself to grasp the situation, the time is approaching, if it have not already come, when she must be saved from the consequences of her own folly. We are not here dealing with an independent nation; China has by her recent conduct lost all right to be considered in the matter. It is only right and reasonable to recall the fact, that she has forfeited her claim to be treated as a nation at all; as a fact she only owes what measure of independence has been left to her to the sufferance of the civilised Powers; and in the interests of herself, as of the world, the time has arrived when she must reform her currency, or have it reformed for her, and what the Powers have to consider is, not what is agreeable to China, but what has become a necessity for her further existence. It is plain that the present position of affairs cannot last; there are too many foreign interests and too much foreign property at stake to permit China to play ducks and drakes, even with her own money. She is in the position of a spendthrift bankrupt who has to be restrained from spending any more of his patrimony, not less in his own interests than in those of his creditors, and one of the first and most immediate needs of the situation is such a reform in her currency as shall prevent the necessity of the export of silver to an already overstocked market. For the attainment of this end, one or two measures are of the first, and most immediate necessity. One of these, we have pointed out, is the substitution of a currency more in accordance with

the practice of the rest of the world than the present discredited use of silver, now from causes beyond the control of China continually falling in value; the other also in the power of China still is to remove the present drawbacks that hinder the expansion of trade. Following quickly upon these, but requiring more time for its development, is the throwing open of mines, more especially of the gold mines of the Empire. The whole of the great northern range of China, from at least the longitude of Peking eastwards to the Korean frontier, is known to be rich in deposits of this metal, now so urgently needed. By stealth, a considerable amount of gold is raised and exported yearly, and this doubtless has been tending to ease the situation; but even what gold extraction exists is done in contraband, and is, as far as the Chinese Government is concerned, in direct opposition to its present policy, which is quite prepared to strangle its own salvation in the cradle. These things are well known to all concerned; yet no one will come to the front and urge their being put in practice. On the contrary we have been stupidly trying palliatives that only aggravate the disease they pretend to cure. When will our statesmen see that something better, and more immediate in its action, than the ineffective attempts of treaty-making which we have lately witnessed is needed in the present emergency?

The English mail of the 6th ult. was delivered in London on the 3rd inst.

The Imperial Bioscope and Animated Picture Co. will occupy the Theatre Royal for three nights, commencing on the 8th inst.

The return of communicable diseases in Hongkong during last week was 1,500 cases of plague (Chinese), both fatal, and one case of enteric fever (Japanese), fatal.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 4th January were 314 non-Chinese and 66 Chinese to the former, and 68 non-Chinese and 337 Chinese to the latter institution.

Yesterday at Delhi was to be held the native review and a grand native garden party in the Victoria Gardens. To-day there is the State ball, on Thursday the great review, and on Saturday the Viceroy leaves Delhi. Various sporting events are distributed through the week.

Kwok Li Mui (31), a married woman, was sentenced to three months hard labour at the Police Court yesterday for cruelty to her ten-year-old son. She bound the boy's wrists with a rope which she fastened to a nail in the wall, then beat him with a bamboo and scorched him about the head and face with a lighted wick.

The *Chefoo Express* says:—"Chefoo is infected lately with what might be termed 'shady characters,' and one fears the advent of crime among us on their account. Such a one was caught yesterday stealing money from the Chinese servants in the employ of a European, and was made short work of and sent away, ultimately coming to Hongkong, we suppose."

Sir E. Barton, the Federal Premier, declares that the proposed agreement for an increased Australian naval subsidy drawn up at the Colonial Conference will be the last of its kind. Australia will be able in 1921—when the operation of certain clauses of the Constitution ceases to be effective—to establish her own navy in co-operation with the Imperial fleet; then the officers and men trained in the meantime in the Australian squadron will be valuable.

A telegram dated Calcutta, December 23rd, says that the Oxford University Authorities played Bengal Presidency on the previous day. The visitors batted first, and scored 166. Chinnery made 27, Kershaw 25, Hollins 17, and Headlam 13. None of the others reached double figures. The Presidency went in at 4 o'clock, and when stumps were drawn at 5 o'clock, seven wickets had fallen for 39 runs. Mr. Powys-Keswick's bowling was deadly. Play was resumed next morning.

Commander York, R.N., has arrived at Weihaiwei and has taken over charge of the Naval Department on the island. His correct title is King's Harbourmaster. The Weihaiwei correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* says that a well known and thoroughly competent American mining expert has lately been there to give his professional opinion on the mining prospect of Weihaiwei. The correspondent is told that he is more than satisfied with what he has seen in the territory, and no doubt mining operations will shortly be started.

A *Kobe Chronicle* correspondent writes under date Vladivostok, December 15:—"The Exchange Committee here is in receipt of instructions from the Department of Finance at St. Petersburg, to select from among the prominent residents a special Committee and Sub-Committee to assist in perfecting the details in connection with the 'free-zone harbour' at the port of Vladivostok, authorised by the Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, during his recent visit to the port." The *Kobe Chronicle* comments as follows:—"Japan will have to be on the alert if she intends to make any of her ports free, for if similar action be taken at Dalny as is proposed at Vladivostok, Japan will find her opportunity of acting as a great storehouse for the Far East to be gradually slipping away from her. Nothing seems to have been heard since their formation of these Societies for promoting the establishment of free ports in Japan. Indeed the majority of Societies in this country appear to be still-born."

The San Francisco-Honolulu cable (laid by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.) was opened to traffic yesterday.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria hopes to sail from England by the *Albatross* at the end of this month, meeting the *Violetta* at Colombo.

A telegram dated Calcutta, December 17th, says:—"The plague mortality is increasing, the total deaths last week numbering 13,415 of which the Bombay Presidency had 6,416 and the Punjab 2,600."

Some three hundred natives, men and women, raided the British camp at Shanghai directly it was vacated, and carried off nearly all the furniture and things in it. One of the culprits having been arrested has been sentenced to five hundred blows and to be cangueled for three months.

No mail matter can at present be sent from Japan via Siberia. It appears that some time ago the Japanese Department of Communications received official notice from the Russian Administration to the effect that mails would not be conveyed by the Trans-Siberian route. Formerly, though regular mails were not despatched from Kobe letters bearing "Via Siberia" were accepted and forwarded to Port Arthur; but now even this cannot be done.

Judgment was delivered on the 20th ult. in the Osaka Appeal Court in the appeal of Carl Günther, in the employ of Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co. of Kobe, against the decision of the Kobe Chibo Saibansho, by which he was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one month with labour, on a charge of wounding a coolie by firing a revolver at him on the 23rd January last. Judgment was to the effect that the decision of the Kobe Chibo Saibansho was quashed, and the defendant fined 100 yen with costs.

One of four cases of suspected plague which were detected among the operatives of the Gassod Yarn Spinning Company in Tokyo was declared to be genuine plague on the 26th ult. Another infected operative died, and on the same day a fresh case was discovered and declared to be plague. Seven dead rats were afterwards found on the premises of the company. The authorities in Osaka, as a precaution against plague, have ordered the destruction of all rats, especially those in the spinning mills. Measures will be vigorously enforced in order to clear the city before the influx of visitors to the Exhibition.

We are in receipt of a neat hand-book entitled *Osaka and the Exhibition, 1913*, published by Ichizo Miwa, Korai-banai, Osaka. The book is intended to give foreigners a brief preliminary account of the character and object of the Fifth National Exhibition to be held at Osaka this year. It is a highly interesting publication. The letterpress is well worth reading and there are numerous pictures of the chief points of beauty and interest in Osaka and the vicinity; also a list of names of dealers and manufacturers whose articles tourists may desire to inspect or purchase, and the addresses of the principal banks and public companies. The little book forms a valuable guide to the forthcoming Exhibition.

The main object of the Kaiser in visiting England has now at last been discovered—according to some wisecracks. Half-political, half-matrimonial, this object was to tighten the bonds of amity between the two kindred nations by bringing about a marriage between his eldest son, the Crown Prince, and His Majesty's own cousin, Princess Alice of Albany. Doubtless the consent of King Edward, as head of his house, would be requisite for such a union; but it was surely not necessary for the Emperor to go specially to Sandringham for the purpose. His Majesty, in his time, played many parts, but this will have been the first occasion of his appearance in the role of a match-maker, which is more the business of a mother than a father. Besides, rumour at Berlin speaks of another marriage project which might commend itself more to the Emperor as combining business with love. This is the proposed union of the Crown Prince with the Princess Alexandra of Cumberland, a marriage which would have the effect of finally solving the Brunswick-Hanover question, exactly in the same way as the Schleswig-Holstein question was at last disposed of by the Emperor's own wedding with the Princess Victoria, daughter of the dead claimant to the Elbe Duchies.

A series of letters is appearing in *Madame*, under the general heading of "The First Ladies of the Day." In the December issue the Right Hon. Lady Jennie gives us some three or four columns on the Empress of China, which (says the *L. & C. Express*) we can only characterise as being very much of a muddle, and as it purports to extend over her life dates are very badly wanting. We should not in ordinary course have noticed the appearance of such an article had it not been that the author has attained some distinction as a writer in the literary world. It behoves her, therefore, to be careful to write only about such subjects as she either knows or thoroughly understands; for we are known to several very grotesque things, such as "her adopted son Kwang Han Tung Chi." We might also point out that the Empress has been a leading figure on the Chinese stage for not three years, but for something over 40 years. Again, Lady Jennie tells us that "even her bitterest detractors do not accuse her of gross immorality." Now that is precisely and exactly what the Reform Party in China have in no uncertain terms charged to her. It will be needless, however, to go on to point out other inaccuracies, but people whose names are eminent should certainly be more circumspect in what they give out apparently for the benefit of those who are uninitiated.

General Subbotitch has been appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Amur Territory. This command includes the Russian troops stationed in Manchuria.

The result of the Viceroy's Cup which was run at Calcutta on the 24th ult. was—Vasto 1, Cretone 2, Acclino 3. Vasto started at 6 to 1, Cretone at 8 to 1 and Acclino at 20 to 1. The favourites *Record Reigns* and *Up Guards* were not placed.

A man who is believed to have wilfully set fire to about a hundred houses in Tokyo, being responsible for the loss of several lives, was arrested on the 25th ult. in Tokyo. He is, but twenty-four years of age. He was arrested in October last on a charge of arson, but escaped from the police, when on the way from the prison to take his trial.

On the 20th November the keel was laid, in the dockyard of the Netherlands Shipbuilding Company, Amsterdam, of the second steamer of the Java-China-Japan line, to be constructed by this company. The first steamer, of which the keel was laid on September 15 last, will be named *Tijpman*, and the second *Tijmahl*. The delivery of the two vessels will probably occur in June and July respectively of this year.

In reply to Sir Edward Sassoon in the House of Commons on the 4th ult., Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that the Pacific cable has been laid in perfect condition, and that the tests for insulation and conductivity are satisfactory. The consulting engineers of the Pacific Cable Board have conducted a series of speed trials over the Vancouver-to-Fanning section of the cable. These tests show that the cable is capable of carrying 85 letters a minute with hand working, 100 letters a minute with automatic work, and approximately 168 letters a minute (84 letters each way) with duplex and turbo automatic working. These tests exceed the anticipations of the expert witnesses who gave evidence before the Pacific Cable Committee.

With reference to the recent *Osakaishichi Lloyd* telegram referring ill to be quiet in Kansu and the rumours about Tung Fu-hsiang to be incorrect, the *Shanghai Mercury* says:—"We believe that this report has been circulated by the Chinese officials merely to deceive, for officials that are friendly towards foreigners are of opinion that the situation in Kansu is far from hopeful. We have now another warning from Lao-ho-kow, from a correspondent who has every opportunity of knowing what is going on. He writes under date the 4th of December:—"The following telegrams have just been received here:—Ping-lian-fu, Kansu. A crisis seems imminent, the officials are powerless to act. The Taotai has suppressed rumours that circumstances have not altered. There is cause for grave apprehension if Tung Fu-hsiang is not suppressed." The above telegrams are very important, showing the situation up there. The officials say that a truce has been patched up until the spring, but, nevertheless, they are afraid that something is going to happen."

CHINESE INDEMNITY OF 1901.

Mr. H. M. Bevis, British Delegate, Shanghai, notifies that an instalment of 20 per cent. of the certificate amount of the Chinese Indemnity of 1901 is payable on Coupon "B" of certificates issued in payment of British private claims under the provisions of the Notification of the 12th June last. Coupons are payable at the London office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and negotiable at branches and agencies, Hongkong and China.

HOCKEY.

There will be a Cup match this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when the Club at XI will meet the Club "A" team. The following will be the sides:

Club—Goal, C. A. Parker, R.N.; backs, L. Murphy and Mr. Cowlin, R.N.; half-backs, C. P. Chatter, Lt. Solihet, R.N., and C. Quennell, A.O.D.; forwards, J. Hooper (Captain), P. P. J. Woodhouse, Dr. Dartnell, R. H. Carter, R.N., and O. J. Barnes.

Club "A"—Goal, T. C. Gray (Capt.); backs, Lt. Campbell, R.E., and H. H. J. Gompertz; half-backs, Sir John Kwan, Lt. Odgers, S.F., and F. H. Bell; forwards, F. E. Chard, A. G. Strebor, A. W. Whitlow, Lt. Mott, S.F., and Lt. Collin, S.F.

FIGHT WITH A PYTHON ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

The following New York telegram is from the *London Express*:—"Captain Golding, of the British steamer *Afridi*, which has just arrived from Singapore and Bangkok with a cargo of 'on and wild animals, reports a very exciting adventure which occurred during the voyage. At Singapore a python and a Bengal tiger were taken on board. All went well until the second night out from Singapore, when the python knocked the top off its box and made its way into a wooden structure on the bridge deck, where the other animals were kept. The screams of the birds and beasts attracted Captain Golding's attention, and by the light of the moon he could see the python gliding hither and thither and hear its rustling movement. Accompanied by the mate holding a powerful lantern, Captain Golding, armed with an axe, tackled the deadly reptile. While the mate flashed the lantern in the python's face to divert its attention Captain Golding slashed with his axe, almost severing its body. Hissing and coiling ready to spring, on his assailant the python was again foiled by the flash of the mate's lantern, and Captain Golding rendered it helpless with three terrific blows. Among the other animals on board were a Japanese bear, a tapir, an anoa, a monitor lizard, a bamboo rat, a Java peacock, and a lot of monkeys."

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 4th January, 10.5 p.m.

VENEZUELA.

A Caracas telegram states that the Venezuelan revolutionists are marching on Caracas. The Powers have captured 40 Venezuelan vessels, which have been towed to Port of Spain, Trinidad. The arbitration negotiations are still proceeding.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

It is reported that the King of Saxony is critically ill.

AMOY RACES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Amoy, 5th January, 6.25 p.m.

FIRST DAY.

The first day's results are as follows:—

CONSULAR CUP.	
Ion	1
Style	2
Blueberry	3
TRIAL STAKES.	
O.K.	1
Gutcher	2
Faith	3
CHIN-CHIN PLATE.	
Little Willie	1
Lock Slapin	2
W. G.	3
HAKWAN CUP.	
Riananango	1
Cutibre	2
Ion	3
CLUB CUP.	
Disput	1
Stinod	2
Style	3
KULANGSU CUP.	
Rein Bey	1
Orion	2
Faith	3
AMOY STAKES.	
W. G.	1
Cutibre	2
Blueberry	3

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 3rd January.

THE NEW YEAR.

New Year's Day passed off very quietly in Shanghai; some of the residents going out riding and others picnicking in steam-launches and flower-boats.

A GRAND WEDDING.

On the 29th ult. a grand marriage took place in Canton between the daughter of Chow Tung-sang, a millionaire, and a young man of the name of Cheong, also of rich family. There were large banquets and a theatrical performance in the house of Chow Tung-sang, to which, among a large number of guests, the Consuls and officials, foreign and Chinese, were invited.

KWANGSI.

In view of the serious disturbances in Kwangsi, the Provincial Governor Wang Chi-chon sent a telegram to the Acting Viceroy Tak Sow at Canton, requesting His Excellency to send either the Black Flag General Liu Yang-fa or General Fung Tze-chai. Thereupon the Viceroy consulted with Liu Yang-fa and asked him to take the five battalions (each consisting of 300 soldiers) under his command to Kwangsi to serve under the Provincial Governor. Liu Yang-fa did not fall in with such a proposal; he said that the Hunan troops could never agree with the Cantonese, and it would be bad policy to put them under the control of Wang Chi-chon. In any emergency they would be necessary to enlist more troops, say ten battalions, in addition to what there are in the barracks, and they should not be under the control of Wang Chi-chon. So Liu refused to go and the Viceroy had to despatch another general, Pan Pui-kai.

PIRATES.

The pirates on the Canton river frequently carry on their predations in various disguises; sometimes as officials of the revenue cruisers, with a pretext of searching for contraband, sometimes as soldiers patrolling the river, sometimes as merchants, sometimes as passengers, and sometimes as boatmen in slipper-boats so as to take passengers to a long distance and then rob them. A few days ago a certain Chinese, by name N. ai tiang, came from Hongkong to Canton by the night boat; on arrival he engaged a boat to take him ashore. Another boat came into collision with this, and the boatmen started quarrelling. The pirates then jumped into the first boat, beat the boatman, and robbed the passenger of his luggage. They were arrested and identified, and are lodged in the Nam Roigau.

A TRAGEDY.

In Futsan, somewhere near Shekwan, there was an earthenware-maker by name Chan Yung Tai, over sixty years of age. He had been married three or four times, and all his wives died without children, which the Chinese call "long life." Lately he was betrothed to a girl of seventeen, of the same place. But it seems that the girl did not like the elderly bridegroom, for on the day of the marriage, when the bridal chair was brought to take her to Chan's house, she ran into her room, closed the door, and cut her throat with a pair of scissors. When the door was broken open she was found in a pool of blood; and the bridegroom had to pay for her funeral.

NOTICE

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOARD AND RESIDENCE in a Private Family House. Apply at 31, POKFULAM ROAD, Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [167]

SITUATION WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well up in French Commercial Correspondence wishes employment as a Bookkeeper, Clerk, Storekeeper or General Assistant. No objection to outposts. Speaks a little English. Good references.

Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [173]

NOTIFICATION.

CHINESE INDEMNITY OF 1901.

A N INSTALMENT of 20 per Cent. of the Certificate amount is hereby declared payable on Coupon "B" of Certificate issued in payment of British private Claims under the provisions of the Notification of the 12th June last.

Coupons are payable at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31, Lombard Street, London, and receivable at Branches and Agencies, Hongkong and China.

H. M. BEVIS,
British Delegate,
Shanghai, 5th January, 1903. [174]

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held at the Company's Office, No. 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1903, the following Resolution was passed—

"That in pursuance of the Special Resolution passed on the 11th day of November, 1902, and confirmed on the 27th day of December, 1902, a Call of Fifty Cents per Share be made upon all holders of Ordinary Shares in the above Company, and the same is hereby made. Such Call to be paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 9th day of February, 1903."

AND NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that in accordance with Article 24 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest at the rate of \$10 per centum per Annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the 9th day of February, 1903, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

Shareholders are requested to note that, upon presentation at the Office of the Company of the Bankers' Receipt for payment of the Call, and surrender of existing Certificates of the Shares pertaining thereto, new Share Certificates will be issued bearing an endorsement of the payment of the said Call.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. K. FOOT HUGHES,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [175]

STEAMSHIP "CALEDONIAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Doriot* from Bordeaux ex s.s. *President Leroy* will, in connection with above steamer, be hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, Friday, 5th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1903. [2]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship "TIROL," Captain Bretfeld, will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at NOON.

The Steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [3]

SEND IN

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS FOR THE HONGKONG PAGES OF THE "DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE."

TO-DAY

LADIES' DIRECTORY.

THE Publishers would be glad to receive ADDITIONS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESS TO-DAY.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [159]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 110, House Street, 75 Cases of MISTELA BLANCA; 75 Cases of PORT WINE; 50 Cases of MISTELA CLARETE; 35 Cases BEER; 10 Cases CLARET; 5 Cases CLARET; 3 Cases CHAMPAGNE; and 20 Cases WHISKY.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [170]

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th JANUARY, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, SUNDRIY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, TENNIS NET, One JINRICK-SHA and One COLUMBIA CHAINLESS BICYCLE;

Also, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [172]

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 110, House Street, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:—SATSUMA and CLOISONNE VASES, LACQUERED TEA TABLES and PANELS, IVORY CARVINGS, SILK EMBROIDERED FIRE SCREENS, OIL PAINTINGS, JAPANESE PICTURES, TEA SETS, LACQUERED ALBUMS, &c., &c.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [171]

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

AND NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that in accordance with Article 24 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest at the rate of \$10 per centum per Annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the 9th day of February, 1903, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

Shareholders are requested to note that, upon presentation at the Office of the Company of the Bankers' Receipt for payment of the Call, and surrender of existing Certificates of the Shares pertaining thereto, new Share Certificates will be issued bearing an endorsement of the payment of the said Call.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. K. FOOT HUGHES,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1903. [175]

OPTIONAL Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, Friday, 5th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1903. [2]

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AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 6th JANUARY, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A FINE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS AND EMBROIDERIES, Comprising:—SATSUMA, NAGOYA and OMURA VASES, IVORY and WOOD CARVINGS, OLD and NEW BRONZES, EMBROIDERED TABLE and PILLOW COVERS, IVORY INLAID PANELS, ALBUMS, &c., &c.

Also, An Exceptionally Fine Lot of EMBROIDERED SCREENS.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [147]

THE Undersigned will Let by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th JANUARY, 1903, at 3 P.M., on the spot, The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of BOOTHS and MATSHEDS on the Government Ground adjoining the Racecourse, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS:—Cash.

For Conditions of Sale, apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [148]

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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [148]

TO LET

NO. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.
Apply to—
S. A. SETH,
Dairy Farm Co.,
Hongkong, 11th December, 1902. [85]

NO. 33, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Double-frontage House.
Apply to—
AHMET RUMJAHN,
62, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1902. [74]

MEIRION No. 2, the Peak, 6 Rooms, House near the Flagstaff, from 15th October, 1902.
Apply to—
E. JONES HUGHES,
Hongkong, 7th October, 1902. [135]

GODOWNS, paved with granite, at Wanchai. Suitable for storage of Coal or any other dry Merchandise. With Pier.
Apply to—
HASON LEE,
255, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1902. [84]

HOUSE No. 6, MOSQUE JUNCTION (near Robinson Road), containing Four Rooms, Servants' Quarters, Kitchen and Bath-room.
Apply to—
J. D. BARROS,
No. 46, Elgin Street,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1902. [79]

HOUSE No. 3, LOWER CASTLE ROAD. Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
COMPTON OFFICE,
Care of Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.,
Hongkong, 18th December,

INSURANCES

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.
INCORPORATED 1851.
Cash Security ... \$235,719
Total Losses Paid ... \$8,769,240

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. (142)

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAZARUS & CO.
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. (128)

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON.

FOUNDED 1710.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. (126)

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. (128)

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. (113)

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1901.
£15,722,893.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000 0 0

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £2,750,000 0 0

PAID-UP CAPITAL... £687,500 0 0

II. FIRE FUNDS... £2,985,548 5 2

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. (1176)

"L'URBAINE"

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
(Established 1838.)

The Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

P. LEMAIRE & CO.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. (72)

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF DRESDEN.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. (2327)

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. (25)

GRACA & CO., Importers and Exporters of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS.

33, P. of Street, Hongkong, have just received for sale at their stall at Hongkong Hotel Corridor a large variety of new Postage Stamp Albums, Pictorial Post Cards, Panoramata of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Chinese Customs, Views, &c., &c., in the style and Colours of the original.

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112 feet by 18 feet 6 inches

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Speed, 12 miles. Draft, 5 feet 6 inches mean.

Cargo Capacity, 100 tons.

ENGINES: C.S.C. 13 inches and 26 inches by 30 inches stroke.

BOILER: 10 feet long by 9 feet diam.; 120 lbs. pressure.

Accommodation for Passengers and Crew. Complete Deck and Engine room outfit. Built in 1890.

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W. S. BAILEY & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1902. (1107)

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and FOOCHOW LACQUERED WARE.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. (285)

SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

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BY AN OLD FOGGY.

THE ART OF GOAL-GETTING.

It is quite common to take up a newspaper and find the football reporter who treats of the Association game lamenting the all-important fact that goals were scarce in the League match that he attended. The scribe aforesaid assures the public that the Rangers, the Rovers, or the Wanderers could perform all kinds of miracles in the middle of the playing area but kick a goal. Surely my experience is shared by numerous other folk, who will also have noticed that the Rovers were quite the equal of the Rangers except in shooting at goal, where the Rovers were so much the superior side that they were the victors by the convincing score of one goal to none. I assure my Association friends that I am in no wise exaggerating. Any student of the game must be struck by the fact that as a rule scores are small in these days, and I solemnly declare that I heard a man say the other day that goal-getting was a lost art, and that we know as much about the science of scoring as we did of the secret of the Cretaceous varnish for violins, and of the production of that luscious deep-blue tone which is the mystery of old Crown Derby china. This man was fond of exaggeration, but I can positively affirm that a friend who is associated with one of the oldest and most honoured clubs in the League, has asked me what I think of the proposal to enlarge the goal itself so as to avoid so many drawn games, and so as to help forwards in their shooting. But I am one of those conservative sportsmen who object to tinkering with the implements of our pastimes, and who do not look with favour upon these petty schemes which would do no good. If the month of the goal was widened there would be just the same possibility of drawn games, which are not so harmful to football as a sport as they are to cricket. At the summer recreation of the nation a drawn match is a nuisance, inasmuch as all effort, time, and money have been wasted; but at football an indecisive issue conclusively proves that the teams are on a fair measure of equality, and at least on this particular day were on all fours for ninety minutes. If forwards cannot shoot a big ball about 27 inches in circumference through a space eight yards wide and eight feet high, then they ought not to play football. I do not think the art of goal-getting is as assiduously cultivated as it was years ago, and hence the lighter scoring. It is true that teams are more on an equality than ever they were, but in my opinion we see fewer goals, especially fewer thrilling goals in our League and Cup-tie struggles, because the modern forward is generally a degenerate. There has been so much nonsense talked about the effectiveness of combination and the necessity of passing that a forward in these days loses all his individuality in nine cases out of ten. If he has any genius for football in his toes, he must not show it, else he will be accused of selfishness, of hugging the ball, and the spectator will take particularly good care to shout at the poor fellow until he is imbued with the idea that as soon as he gets possession his sole duty is to part with the ball to somebody else. What is the result? There is too much so-called passing, too much pushing the ball this way, that way, and the other way, too little individual character thrown into the game, and far too little dribbling and shooting. That is why the art of goal-getting is not so apparent as of yore.

THE MODERN FORWARD.

This brings us to a consideration of the character of the modern forward. The professional forwards as a body try to play as if they were all cast in one mould, and in my opinion the amateur in the attacking department is often much the cleverer. In the first place the professional forward is as a rule not overburdened with brains, and the passing system is so drilled into him that he thinks it his duty to do nothing else, and to go round about for the nearest way to goal. Probably he has never heard of the mathematical axiom that two sides of a triangle are greater than the third, for if by running along the base of a triangle he could reach a certain spot first he would prefer to make the ball complete the two sides before doing so. There is no directness in his method, and he mistakes all this tracery of mazy patterns on the grass for finesse and trickery. But he adopts this plan because he knows so little of the art of dribbling or keeping the ball at his toe quite under control while he weaves his way through his opponents. The modern forward as a rule has elementary ideas of drawing his enemies to him by a little strategy, by a do-ging dribble, and then when he has done so parting quickly along the grass to the goal, which is better placed, if a young fellow tries to do this now, the modern forward will not be frightened by the poor fellow. Besides he does not practice shooting as he ought to do. I remember once having a chat with William Meredith, the captain of Manchester City, a player whom I consider the finest outside right in Great Britain. Now he has superb command of the ball on the run, can dribble a snake-like course, and can shoot like a marksman. But how did he gain such proficiency? Well, as a lad he always had a ball at his toe, and was very fond of dribbling the leather eighty or ninety yards along a causeway, and at various stages on this track he would drive into the ground, and it was his practice to rush along and steer the ball round each peg on his journey and still keep

it in the course. He entered rooms of this description in Wales, and also entered goal-kicking competitions—the ball having to be sent through a space about the size of a cupboard door from a distance of sixty yards. This, of course, is just what was required, and I have often thought that young professionals who want to improve their play, and trainers who are anxious to improve their team, should work on this system. Surely it is calculated to give a man skill and confidence, for after all it is impossible to play football at all without a belief in one's own abilities. The amateur forwards of the day are to my mind when at all good, much better players than professionals, for they go straight for goal without waste of time, they show more of the triumph of mind over matter in the manipulation of the big ball, and are often better shots. This is because their individuality has not been killed by trying to make men all alike as peas in a pod. The modern professional forward is seldom capable of shooting on a run for goal, of volleying a ball instantaneously from a centre into the netted space. It is too much the fashion to trap the ball before playing it; that is to say, the forward taps it down the sole of his boot until it is stationary, until it is dead, and then he lets fly, in the meantime, he is not hurried, bored, or robbed. This trapping of the ball means loss of time, spells dalliance, and produces hesitation. At football, delay is dangerous. A forward near goal wants to take the ball on the move, and as the Scotsman says, drive it home. We do not require our goals enlarging, but we want to develop the individualism of our forwards to a greater extent than now and combine personal ability with passing power, while within easy range of goal we require instantaneous shooting, taking the ball as it rolls with the instep of the foot, and not with the toe, which presents such a small degree of surface to the leather that accuracy of aim becomes increasingly difficult. I feel sure that if my ideas are adopted we shall hear less of the cry that goal-getting is a lost art.

FAST AND PRESENT.

In days of long ago we used to hear of Preston North End scoring in wholesale fashion: In 1883-84 they put on the books 171 goals against 50, but how far is even this compared with their record of 185-86, when in 64 matches they had the colossal cheek to notch 318 goals as against 60, an average of over 5 to 1. I have a vivid recollection of Preston obtaining 14 to 9 against Notts, 12 to 1 against Bolton Wanderers, and 11 to 1 against Aston Villa, not to emphasise their well-known bag of 26 to 0 against Hyde in an English Cup-tie. But granting that Preston were in a class by themselves and have never been approached for either deadliness of attack or soundness of defence, let us come to more modern days. In 1891-92, when Sunderland won the League champions, they chalked up 217 goals against 67 in the season. Again, in 1894-95 we saw Sunderland thrash Derby County 8-0 and Queen's Park 8-1. Now last Saturday Sunderland and the Albion could not shoot a goal in their League match. Just compare this with the meetings of the team a few years ago, for in October, 1892, Sunderland trampled on the "Throstles" by 8-1, and again in January, 1896, by 7-1. It is when I think of these things that I cannot help lamenting the impotence as a general rule of the up-to-date passing machine which is known as a professional forward. If we look down the merit table of the First Division of the League we shall see that only West Bromwich Albion, Derby County, and Liverpool have averaged two goals per match in their scoring and the Albion alone have an average of 2-1 in goals for the campaign. I want to lay some stress on the Albion of West Bromwich, because until they faced Sunderland at Roker Park, the "Throstles" had done what no other team in either division of the League had accomplished—they had scored in every match of the season. Four times they had secured one goal, six times two goals, once three goals, once four goals, and once six goals. And the facility of the Albion in goal-getting arises from the fact, in my judgment, that they more nearly approach the lines I have been laying down than any other team. Their right wing men, Bux and Simmonds, have the art of drawing their opponents to them, while they retain possession, and then placing a nice pass to one of their brother forwards, who are better placed to tap up the attack. Indeed, I would sooner have Simmonds in a team of mine than Stephen Bloomer, because he is more consistent, more certain to play a good average game, than the erratic but brilliant Derby County man. Again the Albion have men in Dorset, the outside left, Le, the little centre-forward, and Simmonds, the inside right, who stand not upon the order of their shooting, but they volley and crash the ball into goal without considering too minutely the possibilities of the ball reaching its destination. They try their best by making a bee-line for goal, and they do it without waiting, without giving notice to the other side. I notice that a correspondent, commenting on the match between Sunderland and the Albion, remarked that the latter "possess the knack of shooting wherever the opportunity presents itself." Just say, but more times out of ten they decline to trap the ball and rely upon it before taking deliberate aim. This is what

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

so annoys me in the football of to-day, for I am one of those who like to see a goodly crop of goals. I go to a match to see goals recorded and so I say, "Hats off, gentlemen," to Aston Villa, who last Saturday thrashed Newtonville United by 7-0. This is the highest score of the season in a class game, and quite reminds me of the days I have been recalling. But is it not curious that such a distinction should be won by the Aston Villa men, whom we were frightened to think of falling into the second section of League and against an eleven whom most people regarded as champions in possession during the first two or three weeks in September? I am delighted to find the Villa re-establishing themselves and showing that they are not going the way of poor old Preston North End. I think I suggested to you before that the Villa had resources, and that when their half-back line was restored to strength and form they would rise from their lowly position. The Villa will finish in a highly respectable position, and will yet show that they are not quite the commonest of even among the derided footballers.

THE OXFORD AUTHENTICS IN INDIA.

Not only did the old Oxonian cricketers who are touring in India lose to the Presidency of Bombay, but they have since been defeated by the Parsies of that great community. The reader need not be alarmed, for I have no intention of covering the ground which has been traversed by any foreign correspondent, but I want to point out that while Captain Greig scored 294 in the first match, Kang, also hit over 100 in the second match. The cricketers have been very meagre, but I fancy this is the gentleman who visited England years ago, when we all found him to be a punishing and free batsman, and probably the best fielder in the Parsie team of 1898. Indeed, Mr. Pestonjee Kang was the bearded captain of the combination which came in that year. A native of Bombay, he will be now about 43 years old, and has been a passionate cricketer from his youth. He used to be a puzzling left-handed bowler, for his delivery was curious, and his force considerable. There are several Kangs, and they have all played cricket, but above all they have mostly been self-taught. I do not think we need bemoan the fact that the English team is losing matches. Their reverses will not do England any harm, but they will gratify the Parsies and stimulate the native players of all castes. This, I take it, is one of the objects of the tour. I like to see the Indians win, for these successes must be a source of great pleasure. I have no doubt that the Parsies conducted themselves like good sportsmen when they had won, I remember a book concerning cricket in played in India, and the native author in quaint English observed:—"Behave like gentlemen after the game is over. Avoid clapping and laughing in the face of the opposite party, confessing his defeat by so many runs, do it like a man." Such is the teaching of cricket among our fellow-subjects of alien race.

London, 6th December.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

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TRADE MARK

THOROUGHLY reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus, Rot, and Dampness.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. (11801)

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

A DUPLICATION of the Wladivostok route has been opened via Khabarovsk, but is provisionally only available for telegraphic correspondence between China and Russia. Senders who wish their telegrams for Russia forwarded, by preference, by either of the said routes are consequently requested to mark the route by telegrams accordingly. If no special route be indicated, telegrams for Russia will be forwarded via Khabarovsk, if intended for Bagrovostok or Vladivostok, and via Wladivostok if intended for places east of Bagrovostok.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1902. (3479)

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

REVISED CURRENCY CHARGES ON CABLEGRAMS.

THE Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from the 1st of JANUARY, 1903, the Currency equivalent of the Franc has been raised from \$0.40 to \$0.46, subject to further revision three months hence, at which time the tariffs for all telegrams from China will be collected.

Any further information desired may be obtained by applying at the Companies' Offices.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1902. (3114)

A NEW MAGAZINE (Published Quarterly)

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest, Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the People, Customs, &c., of the Far East.

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Hongkong, 13th December, 1902.

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"OH, SLY CIGARETTE!"

OH, FIF, CIGARETTE!"

WHY DID YOU TEACH ME TO LOVE YOU SO,

WHEN I HAVE TO PRETEND THAT I DON'T, YOU KNOW?"

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG.

(43)

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

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N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. (2525)

NO ICE

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. beg to notify their clients that their CHARGE for TUNING PIANOS will in future be as follows:—

12 Tunings per year ... \$60.00
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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. (144)

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
33, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1902. (2333)

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GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.
Dealers in
MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.
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Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.
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Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. (2774)

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 5th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 8th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 14th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKING"	On 22nd January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIONED"	On 28th January.	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 6th January.	
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	On 20th January.	
LONDON	"TELEMACHUS"	On 3rd February.	
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th February.	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 24th January.	
LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 26th February.	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP and AMSTERDAM	"ODPAK"	On 14th January.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via "PARLING"		On 24th January.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA			
The S.S. "PELEUS" from Amoy, has arrived, and leaves for London to-day.			
The S.S. "TELEMACHUS" left Singapore on the 31st December, and was expected here on the 5th January.			
The S.S. "PROMETHEUS" left Singapore on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.			

For Freight apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1933. [10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
CHEFOO	"HANGCHOW"	On 6th January.	
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 6th January.	
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 7th January.	
AMOI and MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 7th January.	
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 8th January.	
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 8th January.	
CEBU and ILOILO	"KATEONG"	On 15th January.	
MANILA	"TAIYUAN"	On 20th January.	

On MONDAY, the 12th January, 1933, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "LAOS", Captain Flaudin, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 11th January. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1932. [2]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TAMUI, via SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th January, at 8 A.M.	
TAMUI, via SWATOW	"DAIUN MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th January.	
AMOI and AMOI	"T. OGA"	January.	
ANPING and TAKOW, via SWATOW and AMOI	"MAIDZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 7th January.	
FOOCHOW, via SWATOW and AMOI	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 14th January.	

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Amoy, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs water-front premises at Tamui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s Steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 6th January, 1933. T. ARIMA, Manager. [15]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

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ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct.	On 9th Jan., at Noon.
BULI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct.	On 16th Jan., at Noon.
DIAMANTE	1980	A. H. Nottley		
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1932. [17]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN"
Captain W. B. Brown, will be despatched for the above port on TUESDAY, the 2nd inst. The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1933. [15]



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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROMILLA MARU," will be despatched for MANILA on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at Noon.

To be followed by the "ROSETTA MARU," Magnificent Accommodation, Comfortable Cabin, Excellent Table, Unrivalled Speed, Electric Light, Doctor and Stewardess carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUBISHI KAISHA, Agents.

Princes Buildings, 100 House Street, Hongkong, 6th January, 1933. [16]

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STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG. Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORIO and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, IONIAN and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERMAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship "ISCHIA," Captain Muzio, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1933. [4]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

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G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1932. [2]

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AMOI and AMOI	"T. OGA"	January.	
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FOOCHOW, via SWATOW and AMOI	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 14th January.	

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All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs water-front premises at Tamui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s Steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 6th January, 1933. T. ARIMA, Manager. [15]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct.	On 9th Jan., at Noon.
BULI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct.	On 16th Jan., at Noon.
DIAMANTE	1980	A. H. Nottley		
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1932. [17]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN"
Captain W. B. Brown, will be despatched for the above port on TUESDAY, the 2nd inst. The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1933. [15]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SANUKI MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of general Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day, 2nd inst.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 12th inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1933. [15]

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"AMBRIA"

Captain Duckstein, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day, the 2nd inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1933. [13]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CHUSAN"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo: From London, &c., ex S.S. Rome. From Australia, &c., ex S.S. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative appointed on the day of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1933. [1]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—DAYLIGHT, British 4-m. barque, James Read. Standard Oil Co.

EVIE J. RAY, American barque, F. Carson. Sander Weller & Co. LOTAR, Italian barque, A. M. Schiaffino. Order. SHIMOSA, British str., E. A. Chaplain. Dodel & Co., Ltd.

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE. Absolutely Smokeless and Water-Resisting. THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD. PRICE OF 15-BOLT CARTRIDGES:—Loaded with Powder only, 1 lb. of Shot. 8.00 8.50 9.25

Apply to—WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Gunmakers, Hongkong. [15]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL. AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.

Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Under-agent.

NEXT SAILINGS: "TAIYUAN" leaves on 20th January. "TSINAN" " " 16th February. "CHANGSHA" " " 2nd March. "CHANGSHA" " " 4th April.

Superior accommodation and electric light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1933. [1]

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